Science 9
Space Exam Review

Pages 400-402, 404-405, 418-419, 422, 424-428, 430-433

Terminology Covered in this Section:

Universe	Orbital period	Rotation
Astronomy	Constellations	Revolution
Astronomer	Probe	Terrestrial planets
Solar system	Satellite	Gas giants
Non-luminous	Asteroids	Orbit
Star	Asteroid belt	Milky way galaxy
Planet	Meteoroid	Galaxy
Meteorite	Meteor	
Axis	Comet	

Fill in the blanks for each of the following questions:

1. The _____ is everything that exists, including all matter and energy everywhere.
2. The study of what is beyond the Earth is called _____.
3. Groups of stars that seem to form shapes or patterns are called _____.
4. An example of a constellation could be: _____.
5. The _____ consists of our Sun and all the objects that travel around it.
6. Planets or moons that do not emit their own light are called _____.
7. A _____ is matter that emits huge amounts of energy.
8. A _____ is matter, generally spherical, that revolves around a star.
9. Two characteristics of a planet are: _____.
10. Two characteristics of a star are: _____.
11. The spinning of an object around its axis is called _____.
12. Earth's _____ is an imaginary line joining the North Pole and the South Pole.
13. If the axis were to continue northward, out into space, it would pass through _____ or the North Star.
14. The movement of one object travelling around another is called _____.
15. It takes _____ hours for Earth to rotate once.
16. It takes _____ year(s) for the Earth to revolve around the Sun.
17. Earth revolution causes the different _____.
18. Due to different time zones, if it is 6am in Miramichi, it is _____ in China.
19. The Earth is tilted at _____.
20. The path planets take as they revolve around the Sun is called the _____.
21. The period of time for one revolution around the Sun is called the _____.
22. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere it is _____ in the Southern Hemisphere.
23. During our summer the Earth is tilted _____ the Sun.
24. During our winter the Earth is tilted _____ the Sun.
25. The center of our Solar System is the _____.
26. A _____ is an object placed into space by humans mostly to observe the Earth.
27. A _____ is an unpiloted spacecraft sent to explore parts of the Solar System.
28. Name one fact about Mercury: _____.
29. Name one fact about Venus: _____.
30. Name one fact about Mars: _____.
31. Name one fact about Earth: _____.
32. Name one fact about the asteroid belt: _____.
33. Name one fact about Jupiter: _____.
34. Name one fact about Saturn:_____.
35. Name one fact about Uranus: _____.
36. Name one fact about Neptune: _____.
37. Name the four planets closest to the Sun: _____.
38. The small planets which are composed mainly of rock material metal are called _____ or _____.
39. This planet is the closest to the Sun and can be very cold or hot: _____.
40. This planet is the second closest to the Sun and it is the brightest object in the sky: _____.
41. This planet ist the third closest to the Sun and is covered by 70% water: _____.
42. This planet is the fourth closest to the Sun and it is a reddish colour due to its soil: _____.
43. The _____ consists of planets that have atmospheres that are mainly made of gases such as helium and hydrogen.
44. These larger planets are also called _____.
45. This the largest planet in the Solar System and it has a Great Red Spot:_____.
46. This planet is the second largest in the Solar System and has several rings: _____.

47. This planet is unusual because its axis of rotation is on its side: _____.
48. The furthest planet from the Sun is: _____.
49. _____ is no longer considered to be a planet.
50. Large natural objects that revolve around planets, such as the Moon, are called _____.
51. _____ are small rocky objects.
52. The ring of asteroids between the inner and outer planets is called the _____.
53. A _____ is a lump of rock or metal that is trapped by Earth's gravity and pulled down through Earth's atmosphere.
54. A _____ occurs when the meteoroid rubs against the particles in the atmosphere and produces a bright streak of light.
55. If the object is large enough to hit the ground before vaporizing it is called a _____.
56. A chunk of frozen matter that travels in a very long orbit is a _____.
57. An example of a comet is: _____.
58. It takes Halley's _____ to revolve around the Sun.
59. This probe was sent to investigate minor bodies: _____.

Short Answer Questions: Answer each of the following questions in the spaces provided.

1. What are the two reasons we have seasons here on earth?

2. What is the difference between natural satellites and artificial satellites?

3. Describe briefly what a comet is?

4. Describe the difference between a meteor, meteorite and a meteoroid.

5. Explain why a constellation appears to change position from hour to hour during the night.

6. Probe Matching. Given the following probes match each of the probes to the statement given about them

a. Curiosity
b. Jupiter – Galileo
c. Mercury Mariner 10
d. Asteroid Belt –Dawn
e. Hubble Space Teloscope
f. Saturn- Cassini
g. Mercury Messenger
h. Jupiter Juno

I. First to use the gravitational pull of one planet (Venus) to reach another (Mercury)
II. Discovered the largest mountain in the solar system
III. This observatory provides deep and clear views of the Earth and the Universe
IV. The first to fly past an asteroid, discover the moon of an asteroid and measure Jupiter's Atmosphere
V. The most recent rover to land on Mars
VI. The first space craft to orbit Saturn
VII. The first spacecraft to orbit Mercury